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SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification  
in connection with Application No. PS 2856 for a patent by ARTHRON  
LIMITED as filed on 07 June 2002.



WITNESS my hand this  
Twenty-sixth day of June 2003

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**AUSTRALIA**

**Patents Act 1990**

**ARTHRON LIMITED**

**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION**

***Invention Title:***

***Transgenic Animal Model For Autoimmune Disease.***

**The invention is described in the following statement:**

## **TRANSGENIC ANIMAL MODEL FOR AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE.**

5

### **Field of the Invention:**

The present invention relates to a non-human transgenic animal model for autoimmune disease, particularly arthritis. The invention also relates to methods for identifying compounds that can reduce aberrant immune activity and for immune complex associated inflammation.

- 3 This invention also relates to methods for identifying a mode of autoimmune disease development and for the identification of compounds that ameliorate this and the processes associated with this that lead to disease.

### **Background of the Invention:**

- 5 Receptors for the Fc domain of IgG (FcRs) amongst other factors are known to play a role in the regulation of the immune system. Currently, three classes of FcRs are distinguished on cells of the immune system: the high-affinity receptor FcRI (CD64), capable of binding monomeric IgG; the low-affinity receptors FcRII (CD32) and FcRIII (CD16), which interact preferentially with complexed IgG. Although these receptors show overlapping binding patterns for IgG subclasses, they vary in their cellular effector functions. FcRI, FcRIIa and FcRIIIa are activating receptors, characterised by the presence of an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM), either in the cytoplasmic domain of the receptor (FcRIIa) or associated with the receptor as an accessory signalling subunit ( and/or chains associated with FcRI and FcRIIIa). By contrast, FcRIIb is an inhibitory receptor, containing immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in its cytoplasmic domain. A marked exception to this dichotomy is FcRIIIb; this receptor is linked to outer leaflet of the plasma membrane by a glycosyl phosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor and does not contain or associate with ITAMs or ITIMs. There is presently no homolog described for FcRIIa or FcRIIIb in mice.

Whilst FcR:Ig interactions are important effector systems in immunity, their role in autoimmune disease is uncertain. In humans the major inflammatory cells -macrophages, neutrophils, eosinophils and mast cells are known to express FcR receptors, including FcRI, FcRIIa, FcRIIb, and FcRIIIa, or FcRIIIb.

5 FcγRIIa is of particular interest because of the dependence of other Fc receptors on this  
 receptor for their signal transduction and cell activating properties. FcγRIIa can be expressed in  
 transgenic mice with the same expression pattern as in humans (McKenzie, Taylor et al. 1999).  
 Thus human FcγRIIa can interact appropriately with intracellular signalling pathways in the  
 mouse and appear normal in all respects, although changes in cross-species regulation in  
 10 transgenics should always be considered in interpreting results. Transgenic mice expressing the  
 human FcγRIIa have shown that this receptor is a major factor in platelet destruction in immune  
 thrombocytopenia (McKenzie et al. 1999). The role of FcReceptors in inducing cell activation is  
 well known in vitro systems, but their role in inflammation in vivo is less well known and has  
 recently been studied. As a result of the use of gene knock out animals, the scientific and  
 5 medical communities believe that the principal receptor involved in the induction of  
 inflammation in vivo is FcRIII (also known as CD16). Many studies in the literature indicate this  
 and this has formed part of recent text book descriptions of immune complex induced  
 inflammation. It was therefore very surprising that transgenic mice expressing the human  
 FcRIIa are highly sensitive to immune complex induced inflammation, also spontaneously  
 0 develop inflammation in a variety of organs and tissues characteristic of a number of  
 autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus arethemotosis (SLE).  
 Moreover, these mice that develop these surprising inflammatory sensitivities are also useful for  
 testing drugs. (Chuang et al. 2000).

5 However, no studies have examined the role of this FcR in autoimmune disease, such as  
 SLE arthritis or any other immune complex disorders. [However, no studies have directly  
 examined the role of this FcReceptor in autoimmune diseases or in antibody or immune  
 complex induced inflammation associated with autoimmune diseases. Such diseases including  
 rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, lupus nephritis. Inflammation in these diseases can include  
 vasculitis, lupus nephritis, arthritis. Inflammation can also occur in diseases not necessarily  
 10 classified as autoimmune such as infectious arthritis, in renal diseases such as mixed  
 cryoglobulinemia, bacterial infections, in malignant diseases, in gastro intestinal diseases,  
 complement deficiencies and in a number of miscellaneous conditions.

Accordingly, there remains a need for providing effective methods and models  
 for autoimmune disease and methods for identifying compounds that can reduce aberrant  
 ; immune activity, inflammation and disease processes.

5 The surprising observation of the increased sensitivity to collagen induced arthritis in the  
transgenic mice whose genetic make up is composed of genes from otherwise genetically  
resistant mice, together with the observation of a spontaneous arthritis was surprising. More  
surprising was that on further analysis of the transgenic animals, evidence of spontaneous  
immunity and inflammation in tissues was evident. Inflammation in kidneys, in lungs occurred  
0 in many, though not all mice and histological examination of the joints showed features  
characteristic of rheumatoid arthritis, i.e. bone destruction and panus formation or features  
more characteristic of arthritis associated with diseases such as SLE where panus does not form.  
It would appear therefore that the presence of the FcReceptor in these mice allows the  
development of quite different inflammatory processes in different tissues that make up  
5 different clinical diagnoses.

### **Summary of the Invention:**

0 A first aspect of the present invention is a method for screening a compound that is able  
to suppress aberrant immune activity, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) administering a compound to be screened to a non-human transgenic animal that has  
been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible  
to an autoimmune disease; and

5 (b) assessing the transgenic animal to determine if the compound reduces aberrant  
immune activity in the animal.

Preferably, the compound can reduce aberrant immune activity, such as but not limited to,  
aberrant immune complex formation, aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex  
induced inflammation in a subject. The method of the present invention preferably includes the  
additional step of:

0 (c) assessing the transgenic animal to determine if the compound reduces immune  
complex induced inflammation.

A preferred aspect of the present invention is a method for screening a compound that is  
able to suppress an autoimmune disease, the method comprising the steps of:

5 (a) administering a compound to be screened to a non-human transgenic animal that has  
been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible  
to an autoimmune disease; and

- 5 (b) assessing the transgenic animal to determine if the compound reduces aberrant immune activity in the animal.

The non-human transgenic animal is preferably resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to being modified to express the human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. The aberrant immune activity preferably includes aberrant immune complex formation, aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation. Preferably, the compound is able to reduce aberrant immune activity in the animal by inhibiting the activity of FcγRIIa expressed in the animal. In step (b) of the method, the aberrant immune activity can be preferably assessed in terms of clinical symptoms and / or pathological features of an autoimmune disease, such as arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is an autoimmune disease other than thrombocytopenia. More preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA). The assessment step (b) may include suitable assays for assessing aberrant immune activity, such as a suitable antibody assay. Other assays include analysis of cytokine expression by immunohisto chemistry, PCR or ELISA in situ or in circulation, immune function tests such as antigen presentation, biochemical tests such as cell signalling.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for screening a compound that is able to suppress an autoimmune disease, the method comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) administering a compound to be screened to a cell of a non-human transgenic animal, wherein the non-human transgenic animal has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible to an autoimmune disease; and

(b) assessing the cell to determine if the compound reduces aberrant immune activity in the cell.

- 0 The non-human transgenic animal is preferably resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to being modified to express the human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the aberrant immune activity includes aberrant immune complex formation, aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation. The compound is preferably able to reduce aberrant immune activity in the cell by inhibiting the activity of FcγRIIa expressed in the cell. The assessment step (b) may include suitable assays for assessing aberrant immune activity, such as suitable antibody assays. Other

- 5 suitable assays include analysis of cytokine expression by immunohisto chemistry, PCR or ELISA in situ or in circulation, immune function tests such as antigen presentation, biochemical tests such as cell signalling.

A further aspect of the present invention is a compound when identified by the screening methods of the present invention that can reduce aberrant immune activity in a cell or animal.

- 0 The invention also provides a method of treating or preventing an autoimmune disease in a subject, the method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound that can reduce aberrant immune activity in the subject.

- Preferably, the compound can reduce aberrant immune complex formation , aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation in a subject. Preferably, the compound is able to reduce aberrant immune activity in the cell by inhibiting the activity of FcγRIIa expressed in the subject. The compound used in the method is preferably identified by the screening methods of the present invention. Preferably, the autoimmune disease is caused by aberrant immune complex formation, aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation. The autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

- 5 The present invention also provides a composition for treating or preventing an autoimmune disease, the composition comprising an effective amount of a compound that can reduce aberrant immune activity in an animal, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

Preferably, the compound in the composition is identified by the screening methods of the present invention. The autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

- Another aspect of the present invention is a non-human transgenic animal that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible to an autoimmune disease, wherein the transgenic animal is resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to being modified to express the human FcγRIIa receptor.

- 5 The transgenic animal is preferably a mouse. More preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the autoimmune disease is caused by aberrant immune complex formation, aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation. The

- 5 autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

The present invention further provides a method of producing a non-human transgenic animal model for autoimmune disease, the method comprising the steps of:

- 0 (a) introducing a nucleic acid molecule encoding human FcγRIIa receptor to a cell of a non-human transgenic embryo;
- (b) transferring the embryo to a foster mother; and
- (c) assessing the resultant born animal for susceptibility to autoimmune disease;
- wherein the non-human transgenic embryo is resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to the
- 5 introduction of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human FcγRIIa receptor.

- The transgenic animal is preferably a mouse. More preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the autoimmune disease is caused by aberrant immune complex formation, immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation. The
- 0 autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

#### **Brief Description of the accompanying Figures:**

- 5 **Figure 1A** shows feet of a mouse with typical spontaneous arthritis at >30 weeks. Features include swelling, redness and rigidity of the joints, compared with feet of a normal mouse (B).

- Figure 2** shows a mouse hind limb with spontaneous arthritis (2A) and a normal mouse hind limb (2D). Histological staining (H&E sections, 400x magnification) of the knee joints of the
- 0 arthritic mouse are shown in 2B and 2C, compared with normal limbs from an aged matched non-transgenic mouse (2E), showing inflammation with synovium hyperplasia and infiltrated by cells in the arthritic joint. In 64% of mice with spontaneous arthritis, pannus formation and cartilage destruction were seen, with inflammatory infiltration of the cartilage (Figure 2B). Interestingly in 36% of mice with the spontaneous arthritis, histology showed synovitis with
- 5 fewer inflammatory cells and no pannus formation more characteristic of arthritis associated with disease such as systemic lupus erythematos (Fig 2C). Figure 2F shows the % cumulative



5 incidence of spontaneous arthritis at 20 and 40 weeks, with pannus formation in 29% at 20 weeks and 33% at >40 weeks.

Figure 3. Examination of the organs from >20 week old transgenic mice revealed symptoms of autoimmune disease, with some of the features commonly seen in rheumatoid arthritis or human Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) (Edworthy 2001). The abnormalities included: pneumonitis with perivascular inflammation (Fig. 3A compared with normal lungs 3B) in of mice (Fig. 3C) and glomerulopathy (Fig. 3D compared with a normal kidney, 3E) in 40-67% of older mice (Fig. 3F).

Figure 4. shows electron microscopy of the kidneys from an old transgenic mouse, at the junction of the the uniiferous space (us) and a capillary (cap), revealing irregular floccular electron density intra basement membrane, representative of immune complex deposition and identical to that seen in human kidneys from end-stage SLE patients (Fig.4B). Intra-glomerular immune complex deposition in the kidney of a mouse with glomerulopathy was also detected by fluorescein-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (Fig. 4C). This was a feature not seen in aged matched non-transgenic mice (Fig 4D). High titres of anti-nuclear antibody were detected in the sera from 83% of transgenic mice aged >20 weeks, staining the cell nucleus with the 'homogenous nuclear pattern'. The same pattern was observed with an anti-histone antibody (huPIA3) (Fig. 4E and 4F), indicating that the anti-nuclear antibody detected was anti-histone. Anti-nuclear antibodies with this staining pattern are found in 70-95% of SLE patients and are one of the indicators for SLE (Edworthy 2001). Unlike the other features of autoimmune disease, ANA was also detected in transgenic mice examined at 12 weeks, and in age matched non-transgenic controls. This parallels the human situation, where up to 30% of the population may have serum ANA with no symptoms of autoimmune disease No antibodies for double stranded DNA, were seen (data not shown).

No lung or kidney disease was seen in age matched non-transgenic C57Bl/6 or (C57Bl/6 x SJL) F<sub>1</sub> mice

Figure 5: It has been demonstrated that DBA/1 mice (H-2<sup>a</sup>) immunised with CII develop an arthritis. We compared CIA disease development and severity in FcRIIa transgenic mice (C5BL/6 and SJL genetic backgrounds) with the CIA-resistant background strains (C57BL/6 (H-2<sup>b</sup>) and C57BL/6 x SJL F1 (H-2<sup>b/a</sup>)) with the DBA/( H-2<sup>a</sup> ) mice. In contrast to the background strains, that did not develop CIA, the FcRIIa transgenic mice developed arthritis with more rapid onset (as early as day 20) and greater severity than in DBA/1 mice (Fig 6C: circles show

- 5 CIA score in transgenic mice: squares show the score in DBA-1 mice). Histology of the joints from FcRIIa, DBA/1, C57BL/6 and SJLxC57BL/6 mice culled on day 36 post arthritis induction confirmed this diagnosis. FcRIIa transgenic mice showed massive synovial inflammation (Fig. 5A) and some articular erosion, caused by invading inflammatory cells replacing normal articular cartilage, and the development of pannus in the joint (Fig. 5B). These lesions were also found in the DBA/1 mice, but not in the joints from non-susceptible strains such as C57BL/6. Pannus formation, due initially to the proliferation of fibroblast-like cells between articular surfaces, and progressing to degradation of the extracellular matrix, is a common feature of joints in humans with rheumatoid arthritis.

- 5 **Figure 6** shows the incidence of spontaneous arthritis in FcγRIIa mice. percentage % incidence at each time point (grey) and the cumulative prevalence % of mice (n=50) with disease (black).

**Figure 7** shows hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained sections of, (A) a normal knee joint and, (B) an arthritic knee joint from an SRA mouse showing cartilage erosion and pannus formation (arrows).

- 5 **Figure 8** shows a graph of the level of arthritis (index) over time for CIA in mice (n=4) treated with only two doses of VIB 153 (7.5mg/ dose on days 21 and 27), no treatment (n=28) or mice (n=15) treated with 4 doses of VIB 153 (7.5mg/ dose on days 21, 24, 27, 30). CIA was induced by intradermal injection of an emulsion formed by combining 2 mg/ml chicken collagen type II (Sigma, St Louis, MO) dissolved in 10 mM acetic acid in an equal volume of CFA. 100 l of the emulsion was injected i.d. into the base of the tail. The same dose was prepared and administered proximal to the primary site 21 days later (Campbell et al. 1997).

**Figure 9** shows typical swelling, redness and rigidity of the ankle joint, in an untreated foot with CIA (A), in contrast to the normal appearance of the foot of a treated (4 doses of VIB 153, 7.5mg/ dose on days 21, 24, 27, 30).transgenic mouse (B) at day 32.

- 5 **Figure 10** shows a graph of level of arthritis (index) for CIA in non transgenic DBA/1 mice (n=12) treated with VIB 153 (4 doses, 7.5mg/ dose on days 21, 24, 27, 30) or untreated (n=27), clearly demonstrating that VIB 153 is not effective in treating CIA in non-transgenic mice.

- 5 **Figure 11 and Figure 12** show a graphs of level of arthritis (index) for individual mice treated after arthritis was established (4 doses, 7.5mg/ dose on days 21, 24, 27, 30) with the

- 5 following drug compounds: 6727, 6728, VIB197 and VIB 153. This demonstrated that the drugs are particularly effective in treating established arthritis.

Figure 13 and Figure 14 show a graphs of level of arthritis (index) in mice with CIA after treatment with the following drug compounds : 6727, 6728, VIB197, VIB 153 (4 doses, 7.5mg/dose on days 21, 24, 27, 30) or no treatment ( n=6 mice/group)

5

**Detailed Description of the Invention:**

A first aspect of the present invention is a method for screening a compound that is able to suppress aberrant immune activity, the method comprising the steps of:

0 (a) administering a compound to be screened to a non-human transgenic animal that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible to an autoimmune disease; and

(b) assessing the transgenic animal to determine if the compound reduces aberrant immune activity in the animal.

5 Preferably, the compound can reduce aberrant immune activity, such as but not limited to, aberrant immune complex formation, aberrant immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation in a subject. The method of the present invention preferably includes the additional step of:

0 (d) assessing the transgenic animal to determine if the compound reduces immune complex induced inflammation.

In a preferred aspect of the invention there is provided a method for screening a compound that is able to suppress an autoimmune disease, the method comprising the steps of:

5 (a) administering a compound to be screened to a non-human transgenic animal that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible to an autoimmune disease; and

(b) assessing the transgenic animal to determine if the compound reduces aberrant immune activity in the animal.

In the present specification the term "autoimmune disease" is to be understood to include a heterogeneous group of disorders in which the recognition of self antigens by lymphocytes is involved in pathogenic organ damage (for example see tables 22-1, 22-2 and 12-2 of Edworthy (2001). Antibodies and immune complexes can also be involved in tissue damage in disease not strictly autoimmune in nature. The term therefore includes diseases or conditions that are caused by aberrant immune activity. The phrase "aberrant immune activity" refers to abnormal immune function in a cell, such as but not limited to, aberrant antibody or immune complex formation, aberrant antibody or immune complex clearance or immune complex induced inflammation. Preferably, the aberrant immune activity includes elevated immune complex formation in a cell compared to normal cells. The aberrant immune activity may

- 5 preferably include elevated levels of antibodies or immune complex clearance in a cell compared to normal cells. The autoimmune disease is preferably caused by aberrant immune complex formation. (see Edworthy (2001).

Aberrant immune complex formation is typically characterised by the presence of soluble immune complexes, formation of complexes *in situ*, and the deposition of immune complexes in target organs. The autoimmune disease may be preferably caused by aberrant immune complex clearance. Aberrant immune complex clearance is typically characterised by the inability of phagocytes of the reticuloendothelial system bind immune complexes via FcR. This can be due to abnormalities in or lack of phagocytic cells, aberrations of the FcR, or over-production of immune complexes due to uncontrolled anti-self antibody production.

- 5 The autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA). Other autoimmune diseases or inflammatory conditions associated with antibody or immune complex formation are listed in Table 12-2 of Edworthy (2001).

The non-human transgenic animal is preferably resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to being modified to express the human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. The aberrant immune activity preferably includes aberrant immune complex formation and/ or aberrant immune complex clearance. Preferably, the compound is able to reduce aberrant immune activity in the animal by inhibiting the activity of FcγRIIa expressed in the animal.

In step (b) of the method, the aberrant immune activity can be preferably assessed in terms of clinical symptoms and / or pathological features of an autoimmune disease, such as arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is an autoimmune disease other than thrombocytopenia. More preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and most preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA). Clinical symptoms of an autoimmune disease or aberrant immune activity can include pathological cellular or tissue indicators that are recognised to be associated with autoimmune disease. For instance, the severity of an autoimmune disease such as arthritis may be assessed by the level of inflammation or swelling of a joint of an animal. Tissue samples of an animal may be assessed for damage characteristic of autoimmune diseases, such as arthritis. For example, histological examination of tissue sections can be carried out to identify damage such as pannas formation, infiltration, cartilage and/ or bone damage or erosion. Other indicators of inflammatory, or

5 autoimmune disease, include leukocyte infiltration of target organs such as lungs, pancreas, salivary glands, lungs, bowel, skin, muscle, testes and eyes lesions. Intra glomerular immune complex deposition, associated with high titre anti-nuclear antibodies is detected by immunohistology and electron microscopy. Anti-nuclear antibodies, Rheumatoid factor and enzyme-specific antibodies (eg anti-insulin) can be detected in ELISA assays.

10 The assessment step (b) of the method of screening may include suitable assays for assessing aberrant immune activity, such as a suitable antibody assay. For instance, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease characterised by the development of antinuclear antibodies (ANA), especially against DNA. Therefore, antinuclear antibodies can be used to assay the level of ANAs in an animal to test for SLE. Other assays are listed in table 22-2  
15 of Edworthy (2001).

In an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for screening a compound that is able to suppress an autoimmune disease, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) administering a compound to be screened to a cell of a non-human transgenic animal, wherein the non-human transgenic animal has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor  
20 such that the transgenic animal is susceptible to an autoimmune disease; and

(b) assessing the cell to determine if the compound reduces aberrant immune activity in the cell.

The non-human transgenic animal is preferably resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to being modified to express the human FcγRIIa. Preferably, the transgenic animal is a  
25 transgenic mouse and more preferably of the C57Bl/6 and SJL genetic backgrounds that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. The mouse is characterised in the published paper by McKenzie et al. 1999, listed in references.

The aberrant immune activity preferably includes aberrant immune complex formation and/ or aberrant immune complex clearance. The aberrant immune activity may be measured  
30 in a cell by preferably assessed in terms of clinical symptoms and / or pathological features of an autoimmune disease, such as arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is an autoimmune disease other than thrombocytopenia. More preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and most preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA). Clinical symptoms of an autoimmune disease or aberrant immune activity can  
35 include pathological cellular or tissue indicators that are recognised to be associated with autoimmune disease. For instance, the severity of an autoimmune disease such as arthritis may be assessed by the level of inflammation or swelling of a joint of an animal. Tissue samples of an

5 animal may be assessed for damage characteristic of autoimmune diseases, such as arthritis. For example, histological examination of tissue sections can be carried out to identify damage such as pannas formation, infiltration, cartilage and/ or bone damage or erosion. Other indicators of inflammatory autoimmune or connective tissue disease, include leukocyte infiltration of target organs such as lungs, pancreas, salivary glands, lungs, bowel, skin, muscle, testes and eyes  
10 lesions. Intra glomerular immune complex deposition, associated with high titre anti-nuclear antibodies is detected by immunohistology and electron microscopy. Anti-nuclear antibodies, anti-collagen antibodies and Rheumatiod factor can be detected in by FACS and ELISA assays. Aberrant cytokine secretion (TNF-, IL1, in RA) can be detected by ELISA, ELISPOT or RNase protection assays. The assessment step (b) may include suitable assays for assessing aberrant  
15 immune activity, such as a suitable antibody assay. Anti-nuclear antibodies, anti-collagen antibodies and Rheumatiod factor can be detected in by FACS and ELISA assays.

The compound identified in the screening method of the present invention is preferably able to change aberrant immune activity in the cell by inhibiting the activity of FcγRIIa expressed in the cell. The compound may be an antagonist of FcγRIIa, such as an antibody  
20 against FcγRIIa or a soluble FcγRIIa protein fragment. Other suitable compounds that may be screened in the methods of the present invention may include naturally occuring compounds, such as but not limited to proteins and nucleic acid molecules, recombinant molecules or synthetic agents. The compound may be a Fc receptor modulating compound such as those described in US patent 6,355,683 and WO 00/15214, the contents of which are herein  
25 incorporated. The compounds couldalso include antibodies, peptides, non natural peptides composed of non natural amino acids or non-natural bonds or synthesised using non natural synthetic methods or small chemical entities including inorganic and organic compounds or combinations thereof.

A further aspect of the present invention is a compound when identified by the screening  
30 methods of the present invention that can reduce aberrant immune activity in a cell or animal. Such compounds would be suitable as pharmaceutical agents in the treatment or prevention of autoimmune diseases. Moreover, the compounds identified by the methods of the present invention may be used in studies to further elucidate autoimmune disease.

The invention also provides a method of treating or preventing an autoimmune disease  
35 in a subject, the method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound that can reduce aberrant immune activity in the subject.

5 Preferably, the compound can reduce aberrant immune complex formation and/ or  
 aberrant immune complex clearance in a subject. Preferably, the compound is able to reduce  
 aberrant immune activity in the cell by inhibiting the activity of FcγRIIa expressed in the subject.  
 The compound used in the method is preferably identified by the screening methods of the  
 present invention. Preferably, the autoimmune disease is caused by aberrant immune complex  
 .0 formation and/ or aberrant immune complex clearance. The autoimmune disease is preferably  
 arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is  
 rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

In the method of the present invention, the term "effective amount" means a  
 concentration of at least one compound sufficient to provide treatment or prevention of an  
 5 autoimmune disease in a subject. The effective amount of a compound used in the methods of  
 the present invention may vary depending on the subject and the type and level of autoimmune  
 disease.

The subject treated by the methods of the invention may be selected from, but is not  
 limited to, the group consisting of humans, sheep, cattle, horses, bovine, pigs, poultry, dogs and  
 0 cats. The compound administered to a subject is preferably formulated as a pharmaceutical  
 composition. The compound can be administered to humans and other animals orally, rectally,  
 parentally (ie intravenously, intramuscularly, or sub-cutaneously), intracisternally,  
 intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, or drops), transdermally,  
 buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. Preferably, the compound is administered by injection to  
 5 a tissue site of an autoimmune disease, such as a joint. The injectable formulations can be  
 sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, or by incorporating  
 sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in  
 sterile water or other sterile injectable medium just prior to use. Solid dosage forms of the  
 compounds for oral administration may include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules.  
 ) In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is mixed with at least one inert,  
 pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate  
 and/ or a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic  
 acid, b) binders such as, for example carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatine,  
 polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, and acacia, c) humectants such as glycerol, d) disintegrating  
 ; agents such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain  
 silicates, and sodium carbonate, e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin, f) absorption  
 accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds g) wetting agents such as, for example,



5 cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonite clay, and i) lubricants such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

0 Accordingly, the present invention also provides a composition for treating or preventing an autoimmune disease, the composition comprising an effective amount of a compound that can reduce aberrant immune activity in an animal, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

5 Preferably, the compound in the composition is identified by the screening methods of the present invention. The autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

0 The compositions of the present invention may be formulated as solutions and emulsions. Suitable excipients, such as emulsifiers, surfactants, stabilisers, dyes, penetration enhancers and anti-oxidants may also be present in the compositions. Suitable carriers that may be added in the compositions can include, water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, gelatine, lactose, magnesium stearate and silicic acid. The compositions may include sterile and non-sterile aqueous solutions. The compositions are preferably in a soluble form and the compounds are preferably, diluted in a soluble sterile buffered saline or water solution. The compositions can also be formulated as suspensions in aqueous, non-aqueous or mixed media.

5 Aqueous suspensions may further contain substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension and may also contain stabilisers. The solutions may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives. The compositions can include other adjunct components that are compatible with the activity of the compounds. The compositions of the present invention may be formulated and used as foams, including emulsions, microemulsions, creams and jellies. The formulations of the above compositions described would be known to those skilled in the field of pharmacy.

0 The compositions may be in the form of solid dosage forms, such as tablets, drags, capsules, pills, and granules which can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a

5

5 delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

If desired, and for more effective distribution, the compounds can be incorporated into slow release or targeted delivery systems such as polymer matrices, liposomes, and microspheres. The compounds can also be in microencapsulated form, if appropriate, with one  
 10 or more of the above-mentioned excipients. Liquid dosage forms of the compounds for oral administration may include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate,  
 15 benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethyl formamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof.

Besides inert diluents, the compositions of the present invention can also include  
 20 adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavouring, and perfuming agents. The composition of the present invention may be in dosage forms for topical administration of the compound, such as powders, sprays, ointments and inhalants. The compound may be mixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives, buffers, or propellants which may be required  
 25 to provide a pharmaceutical composition.

Another aspect of the present invention is a non-human transgenic animal that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor such that the transgenic animal is susceptible to an autoimmune disease, wherein the transgenic animal is resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to being modified to express the human FcγRIIa receptor.

30 The transgenic animal is preferably a mouse. More preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the autoimmune disease is caused by aberrant immune complex formation and/ or aberrant immune complex clearance. The autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is  
 35 rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).

The present invention further provides a method of producing a non-human transgenic animal model for autoimmune disease, the method comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) introducing a nucleic acid molecule encoding human FcγRIIa receptor to a cell of a non-human transgenic embryo;
- (b) transferring the embryo to a foster mother; and
- (c) assessing the resultant born animal for susceptibility to autoimmune disease;
- wherein the non-human transgenic embryo is resistant to collagen-induced arthritis prior to the
- 0 introduction of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human FcγRIIa receptor.

The transgenic animal is preferably a mouse. More preferably, the transgenic animal is a transgenic mouse of the strain (C57Bl/6xSJL) F2 that has been modified to express human FcγRIIa receptor. Preferably, the autoimmune disease is caused by aberrant immune complex formation and/ or immune complex clearance. The autoimmune disease is preferably arthritis

5 or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Preferably, the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or more preferably collagen-induced arthritis (CIA). The mouse is characterised in the published paper by McKenzie et al. 1999.

Throughout this specification the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element, integer or step, or

0 group of elements, integers or steps, but not the exclusion of any other element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps.

The invention will hereinafter be described by way of the following non-limiting Figures and Examples.

5 **Example 1 – Methods for Using a transgenic mouse model for autoimmune disease.**

**(a) Transgenic mice expressing human IgG receptor FcγRIIa.**

In transgenic mouse models of the present invention the following mice strains were used DBA/1 (H-2<sup>a</sup>) males at 8-12 weeks old, C57B1/6 (H-2<sup>b</sup>) and C57B1/6 x SJL F1 (H-2<sup>b/s</sup>)

0 males or females at 8-15 weeks old, and C57B/6xSJL, H-2<sup>b/s</sup> expressing the FcγRIIa human transgene on platelets, neutrophils and macrophages at physiological levels, (as described in McKenzie, Taylor et al. 1999). Transgenic males or females at 12-15 weeks old were used in collagen-induced arthritis (CIA) experiments, and > 25 weeks old for the spontaneous autoimmune disease studies. All mice were bred and kept in clean conditions and were fed a

5 standard diet and water *ad libitum*. The mouse is characterised in the published paper by McKenzie et al. 1999, listed in references.

## 5 (b) Collagen type II preparation.

Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) was prepared by mixing 100 mg heat-killed *M tuberculosis H37 Ra* (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI) ground in 20 ml Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI). An emulsion was formed by combining 2 mg/ml chicken collagen type II (Sigma, St Louis, MO) dissolved in 10 mM acetic acid in an equal  
 0 volume of CFA. 100 µl of the emulsion was injected i.d. into the base of the tail. The same dose was prepared and administered proximal to the primary site 21 days later (Campbell et al. 1997).

## (c) Clinical assessment of arthritis.

5 Mice were examined 2-3 times per week from day 14 onwards. The severity of arthritis was rated on a scale from 0 to 3 for each extremity based on the swelling, redness, and the joint function. Score 0 = normal, 1 = mild swelling and/redness, 2= severe swelling and redness, 3 = severe swelling and redness accompanied by joint dysfunction. The score of each mouse was calculated for the four limbs (maximum total score of 12 for each mouse) (Campbell, Bendele et  
 0 al. 1997).

## (d) Assay for the Anti-nuclear antibodies (ANAs).

ANA tests were performed on Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells adhered to a Lab-Tek Chamber 8 well slide (Nunc, Naperville, IL) for 5 hours at 37°C. The cells then were  
 5 fixed with 100% acetone for 5 min at room temperature, and washed 2 times with PBS/0.5% BSA. The cells were then incubated with mouse serum or anti-histone antibody raised in mice (antibody HuPIA3; cell line name 410.9D6A3 (Cosgrove 1987)) at various dilutions for 30 min on ice, followed by sheep anti-mouse IgG(Fab' 2fragment)-FITC (Silenus, Melbourne, Australia) for 30 min on ice in the dark. For the staining shown in Figure 5a serum was  
 0 diluted 1:1000 and Figure 5b anti-histone antibody in ascites was diluted 1:500.

## (e) Histopathology Assessment.

At the end of experiments, the mice were culled and the organs were collected. Kidneys, lungs, and various other tissues were fixed with 10% formalin/ PBS and embedded  
 5 in paraffin. Sections (4-6µm) were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. To detect immune complex deposition, kidney sections were stained with sheep anti-mouse IgG (Fab' 2 fragment)-FITC (Silenus, Melbourne, Australia)

5 Joint tissues were decalcified before paraffin embedding with a solution containing 5%  
HCl, 3.5% acetic acid glacial, 95% ethanol, and 12.5% chloroform. Decalcification was  
considered complete when joints were bleached and flexible. Sections (4-6µm) were stained  
with hematoxylin and eosin and examined for histological changes associated with arthritis  
(pannus formation, infiltration, cartilage and bone damage).

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**(f) Electron microscopy assessment.**

5 Samples of kidney were cut into 1-2 mm cubes using razor blades, and then fixed by  
immersion in fixative containing 2-8% paraformaldehyde, 2-5% glutaraldehyde in 0.15 M  
cacodylate buffer at pH 7.4. After fixation for a minimum of 6 hours at 4°C, tissues were rinsed  
5 in cacodylate buffer and post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide, in 0.15 M cacodylate buffer, pH 7.4  
for 2 hours at room temperature. Samples were then washed in distilled water and dehydrated  
in 10% incremental concentrations of acetone prior to embedding in Procure-Araldite resin.  
During the dehydration procedure, tissues were stained en-black using a solution of 2% uranyl  
acetate in 70 % acetone. Ultra thin sections were cut on a cryostat using glass knives and  
0 stained with 5% uranyl acetate in aqueous solution for 30 minutes at room temperature,  
followed by Reynolds lead citrate for 10 minutes. Ultra thin sections were examined in a  
Philips 300 electron microscope at 60 KV. \* All reagents were from ProSciTech Australia

**(g) Antibody detection.**

5 Serum levels of total IgG and anti-collagen type II antibodies were assayed using ELISA  
using standard techniques. Briefly 96-well Serocluster "U" vinyl plates (Costar, Cambridge,  
MA) were coated over night at 4°C with 50 µl / well of 50µg / ml collagen type II in 10 mM  
acetic acid. The plates were blocked with 2% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature.  
Mouse test sera were serial diluted and added to each well. The antibody bound to the plates  
0 was then detected by secondary sheep anti-mouse IgG (Fab' 2fragment)-HRP (Amersham  
LIFESCIENCE, Buckinghamshire, England) and developed using ABTS (Boehringer  
Mannheim, Rockville, MD). The absorbance at 405 nm was measured by an ELISA  
microreader.

5 **(i) Statistical analysis.**

Data expressed as mean +/- SEM were compared using Student's t-test.

## 5 **Example 2 – Results from a spontaneous rheumatoid Arthritis (SRA) mouse model.**

Spontaneous arthritis was observed in 47% of FcγRIIa transgenic mice at >20 weeks of age, increasing to 58% of mice aged >40 weeks and manifesting as swelling and reddening of the footpads and stiffening of the digits, knees and ankles (Figure 1A, compared with aged matched control, Figure 1B). Histological examination of the limbs confirmed the diagnosis of arthritis, shown in Figure 2B and 2C, compared with normal limbs from ages matched non-transgenic mice (Figure 2E) revealed inflammation with synovium hyperplasia and infiltrated by polymorphonucleated cells. In most of cases with spontaneous arthritis, pannus formation and cartilage destruction were seen, with inflammatory infiltration of the cartilage (Figure 2B). However, in about one third of mice with the spontaneous arthritis, histology showed sub acute synovitis, less inflammatory cells and no pannus formation (Figure 2C). Figure 2F shows the % cumulative incidence of spontaneous arthritis at 20 and 40 weeks, with pannus formation in 29% at 20 weeks and 33% at >40 weeks.

Examination of the organs from these and other >20 week old transgenic mice revealed symptoms of autoimmune connective tissue disease, with some of the features commonly seen in human Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) (Edworthy 2001). The abnormalities included pneumonitis with perivascular inflammation in 60-100% of mice (Figure 3A, 3C) and glomerulopathy in 40-67% (Figure. 3D, F). Intra-glomerular immune complex deposition in the latter was detected by fluorescein-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (Figure. 4C); a feature not seen in aged matched non-transgenic mice (Figure 4D). Electron microscopy of the kidneys from old transgenic mice (Figure 1A) confirmed the immunohistochemistry, showing irregular floccular electron density intra basement membrane, representative of immune complex deposition and identical to that seen in human kidneys from end-stage SLE patients (figure.4B). Despite extensive kidney damage in older mice, increased proteinuria was not detected in these mice compared with non-transgenic older mice (data not shown). However, the onset of proteinuria in some autoimmune glomerulonephritis animal models apparently does not correlate with the sequale of glomerulonephritis and renal failure. (Clynes R Science 1998, 279:1052). No lung or kidney disease was seen in age matched non-transgenic C57B1/6 or C57B1/6 x SJL mice (Figure 2B and E) and none of the other organs examined (salivary gland, pancreas, gut, brain, heart, lymph nodes, spleen, skin eyes) showed abnormalities in either transgenic or non-transgenic mice.

5 Transgenic expression of activation-linked FcγRIIa clearly alters immune function in mice, making them susceptible to spontaneous immune complex disease. The observation of multiple symptoms of spontaneous immune complex disease in these mice provides the first direct evidence of a key role for this receptor in the development of such tissue specific autoimmune disease.

10 The present results show that spontaneous immune complex associated disease, manifesting initially as arthritis, was seen in mice carrying the human FcγRIIa. Non-transgenics on the same genetic background never developed disease at this age. These mice showed evidence of other immune complex mediated autoimmune reactivity, with high serum levels of anti-nuclear antibodies and immune complex deposition in the kidneys.

15 Arthritis characterised by inflammation of the synovium, with synovium hyperplasia, edema, cellular infiltration, and neovascularisation, lead to the formation of finger-like projections over the cartilage. This feature (pannus) is unique to rheumatoid arthritis and leads to chondrocyte breakdown, cartilage erosion and, eventually, bone reabsorption. Inflammation is stimulated by macrophage secretion of IL-1 and TNF alpha, leading to nitrous oxide and collagenase

20 secretion, and chondrocyte death. T cell mediated induction of autoantibodies includes rheumatoid factor (RF), against Fc portion of IgG. This is mostly IgM and seen in 70-90% RA patients. Other autoantibodies, to collagen type II (the major cartilage component) and to keratin, are RA specifically diagnostic but not seen in all patients. FcγRIIa transgenic mice with spontaneous arthritis, show most of the above features at >25 weeks of age,

25 providing evidence for the first time that expression of this FcR is involved in disease development.

### **Example 3 – Assessment of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE).**

0 Systemic Lypus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease characterised by the development of antinuclear antibodies (ANA), especially against DNA. Antibodies to red and white blood cell surface antigens also develop, leading to anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, endothelial cell damage and vasculitis. Nerve damage is also seen. Renal failure and ultimately multiple organ failure are the end result. Many of these symptoms were seen in the aging FcγRIIa mice in that they also develop glomerulonephritis, pneumonitis, anti-nuclear

5 antibodies and rheumatoid factor. Detection of Anti-nuclear antibodies which are symptoms of SLE were assessed in the following manner.

5 High titres of anti-nuclear antibody were seen in 83% the sera from transgenic mice aged  
>20 weeks, staining the cell nucleus with the "homogenous nuclear pattern". The same pattern  
was observed with an anti-histone antibody (huPIA3) (Figure. 4E and 4F), indicating that the  
anti-nuclear antibody detected was anti-histone. Anti-nuclear antibodies with this staining  
pattern are found in 70-95% of SLE patients and are one of the indicators for SLE, although not  
0 diagnostic of the disease (Edworthy 2001). Unlike the other features of autoimmune disease,  
ANA was also detected in transgenic mice examined at 12 weeks, and in age matched  
non-transgenic controls. This parallels the human situation, where up to 30% of the population  
may have serum ANA with no symptoms of autoimmune disease. No antibodies for double  
stranded DNA, were seen (data not shown).

15 A summary of symptoms and disease incidence is shown in Table 1. As mentioned  
above, ANA appeared before other indicators of autoimmune disease, but was not clearly  
associated with disease development, since it was also seen in older non-transgenic animals. Of  
the 23 transgenic mice examined at >20 weeks, 19 (83%) had other symptoms of connective  
tissue disease. Of the disease free mice, 3 were aged 21-40 weeks and one was >40 weeks.  
10 Glomerulonephritis, with or without pneumonitis (Gn/Pn) was the most frequently observed  
disease: of 16 mice with these symptoms, 8 had Gn/Pn with no arthritis, 8 had arthritis and 5 of  
these had pannus. Gn severity increased with age but arthritis scores did not with swelling and  
redness declining with time, although the joints remained stiff. Only one mouse (examined at 30  
weeks) had all symptoms (ANA, Gn, arthritis, pannus). Three mice had arthritis only, and two  
15 of these showed pannus formation. Thus, these Gn/Pn and arthritis symptoms seem to develop  
independently. As expected, pannus development was dependent on arthritis (11 mice had  
arthritis: in 7 of these pannus was observed).

Table 1. Disease and symptoms\* summary

Normal mice									
C57Bl/6 (M)		age			Arthritis				
C57Bl/6xSJL		culled			Score	Pannus	Kidney GN	Pneumonitis	
(F1)	Sex	(weeks)	ANA	dsDNA					
M#1		25	-	-	0	-	-	-	
M#2		25	+	-	0	-	-	-	
M#old		>35	+	-	0	-	-	-	
M#1a		32	-	-	0	-	-	-	
M#2b		32	+	-	0	-	-	-	
F1#1		>44	-	-	0	-	-	-	



F1#2	>44	-	-	0	-
F1#3	>52	+	-	0	-

**Transgenic mice Group 1:**

<20 weeks	Sex	age culled (weeks)	ANA	dsDNA	Arthritis Score	Pannus	Kidney GN	Pneumonitis
S4.0.2	M	12	-	-	0	-	-	
S4.0.3	M	12	+	-	0	-	-	
S4.0.1	M	12	+	-	0	-	-	
S4.0.4	M	12	+	-	0	-	-	

**Transgenic mice Group 2:**

21-40 weeks	Sex	age culled (weeks)	ANA	dsDNA	Arthritis Score	Pannus	Kidney GN	Pneumonitis
S3.9N.13	F	25			0	-	+++	+
S3.5.17	F	32	+	-	0	-	-	
S3.1.1	M	35	-	-	0	-	-	
S3.1.2	M	36	+	-	0	-	-	
S3.4.14	M	37	+	-	0	-	-/+	
S3.4.11	M	38	+	-	0	-	+	
S3.4.16	M	38	-	-	0	-	-/+	
S3.7.4	M	36			3	-	++	
S3.1.5	M	36	-	-	6	-	-	
S2.1		30	+	-	10	+	+++	
S8.0.3	F	31			10	+	+	-
ITP6.3		25	+	-	11	-	-	-
S8.0.2	F	32	+	-	12	+	+	+
S8.0.1	F	40	+	-	12	+	-	+

**Transgenic mice**

GROUP 3: >40 weeks	Sex	age culled (weeks)	ANA	dsDNA	Arthritis Score	Pannus	Kidney GN	Pneumonitis
S3.2.8	F	52			0	-	++	.
S3.6.76	F	52	+	-	0	-	+++	+
SRA7#2	F	54	+	-	0	-	+++	.
S3.2.6	F	52	+	-	0	-	-	.
S3.2.5	F	52			0	-	+++	.
SRA7#1	F	47	+	-	4	-	-	.
SRA7#3	F	54	+	-	5	+	-/+	.
SRA7#4	F	54	+	-	10	+	++	
S3.2.7	F	52	+	-	10	+	-	+

- 5
- ANA, dsDNA, pannas and pneumonitis results are presented as positive (+) or negative (-). Arthritis scores were calculated as described in Materials and Methods (score from 0-12). Kidney disease was scored as absent (-), mild (-/+), moderate (++) or severe (+++). (.) not determined
- .0

5 ANA appeared before other indicators of autoimmune disease, but was not clearly associated with disease development, since it was also seen in older non-transgenic animals. Of the 23 transgenic mice examined at >20 weeks, 19 (83%) had other symptoms of disease. Of the disease free mice, 3 were aged 21-40 weeks and one was >40 weeks. Glomerulonephritis, with or without pneumonitis (Gn/Pn) was the most frequently observed disease: of 16 mice with  
 10 these symptoms, 8 had Gn/Pn with no arthritis, 8 had arthritis and 5 of these had pannus. Gn severity increased with age but arthritis scores did not with swelling and redness declining with time, although the joints remained stiff. Only one mouse (examined at 30 weeks) had all symptoms (ANA, Gn, arthritis, pannus). Three mice had arthritis only, and two of these showed pannus formation. Thus, these Gn/Pn and arthritis symptoms seem to develop  
 15 independently.

As expected, pannus development was dependent on arthritis (11 mice had arthritis: in 7 of these pannus was observed).

#### **Example 4 - Results from a Collagen-induced Arthritis (CIA) Mouse Model.**

0 CIA disease development and severity were compared in FcγRIIa transgenic mice (C57B/6xSJL, H-2<sup>b/a</sup>) with the CIA-resistant background strains (C57BL/6 H-2<sup>b</sup> and C57BL/6 x SJL F1 H-2<sup>b/a</sup>) with the DBA/1 (H-2<sup>a</sup>) mice. In contrast to the background strains, that did not develop CIA, the FcγRIIa transgenic mice developed arthritis with more rapid onset (as early as day 20) and greater severity than in DBA/1 mice (Figure 5C &D). Histology of the joints  
 5 from FcγRIIa, DBA/1, C57BL/6 and SJLxC57BL/6 mice culled on day 36 post arthritis induction confirmed this diagnosis. FcγRIIa transgenic mice showed massive synovial inflammation (Figure. 5A) and some articular erosion, caused by invading inflammatory cells replacing normal articular cartilage, and the development of pannus in the joint (Figure. 5B). These lesions were also found in the DBA/1 mice, but not in the joints from non-susceptible  
 0 strains such as C57BL/6. Pannus formation, due initially to the proliferation of fibroblast-like cells between articular surfaces, and progressing to degradation of the extracellular matrix, is a common feature of joints in humans with rheumatoid arthritis (Harris 2001).  
 The results show that collagen-induced arthritis in FcγRIIa mice shows earlier onset and greater severity of disease than in DBA/1 mice

5

#### **Example 5 - Results of Anti-collagen II antibody and Rheumatoid factor detection.**

The titre of anti-collagen II antibody in the serum of transgenic, DBA-1 and C57BL/6 mice was measured by ELISA. Even though arthritis development was observed earlier in the FcγRIIa transgenic mice, they had lower antibody titres (detected at day 21 and day 36) than DBA/1 or C57BL/6 mice. These results suggest that inflammatory responses in the FcγRIIa transgenic mice are activated by low titre anti-collagen antibody, leading to rapid, early induction of arthritis. ELISA assays for antibodies to IgG, ie Rheumatoid factor, gave positive results in only 10.5% of the older transgenic animals, and did not correlate with CIA or spontaneous autoimmune disease progress.

5

#### **Example 6 - Results from a Spontaneous Rheumatoid Arthritis (SRA) model.**

The transgenic mice used in this study expressed a uniquely human receptor for IgG, FcγRIIa, on the same cells and at physiological levels similar to that observed in humans. As they aged (>25 weeks) the mice developed spontaneous arthritis (SRA), and showed abnormalities such as high titre anti-nuclear antibodies, inflammatory lung lesions and glomerulonephritis with intra-glomerular immune complex deposition. This study demonstrates a clear role for the human FcγRIIa in the development of immune complex disease in this mouse model system. Figure 6 shows the % incidence at each time point (grey) and the cumulative prevalence % of mice (n=50) with disease (black).

5

The findings demonstrate that spontaneous arthritis is attributable to the expression of human FcγRIIa. As shown in Figure 6, mice at 9-60 weeks of age were examined regularly for the development of arthritis.

Histological examination was performed on tissue samples (kidneys, lungs, and various other tissues) collected at 9-60 weeks of age and fixed with 10% formalin/ PBS and embedded in paraffin. Sections (4-6μm) were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. To detect immune complex deposition, kidney sections were stained with sheep anti-mouse IgG (Fab' 2 fragment)-FITC (Silenus, Melbourne, Australia). Joint tissues were decalcified before paraffin embedding with a solution containing 5% HCl, 3.5% acetic acid glacial, 95% ethanol, and 12.5 % chloroform. Decalcification was considered complete when joints were bleached and flexible. Sections (4-6μm) were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and diseased joints showed the histological changes characteristic of arthritis (pannas formation, infiltration, cartilage and bone damage). Figure 2 shows H&E stained sections

5

- 5 of, (E): a normal knee joint and, (B): an arthritic knee joint from an SRA mouse showing cartilage erosion and pannus formation.

**Example 7 - Collagen-induced arthritis in C57BL/6xSJL, H-2<sup>b/e</sup> mouse strain expressing FcγRIIa.**

- 0 In younger mice (8-12 weeks), the presence of the FcγRIIa gene in a mouse strain of mixed genetic background (C57BL/6xSJL, H-2<sup>b/e</sup>) that is normally resistant to collagen-induced arthritis (CIA), conferred susceptibility to this disease. Furthermore, these mice showed earlier onset of CIA than DBA-1 (H-2<sup>d</sup>) mice, a known susceptible strain (see below). CIA was induced in mice by i.d. injection of an emulsion of chicken collagen type II in
- 5 Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) into the base of the tail. Two injections were given, on day 0 and 21 of the experiment. The severity of arthritis was rated on a scale from 0 to 3 for each limb extremity based on swelling, redness, and the joint function.
- Score 0 = normal,
  - 1 = mild swelling and / redness of footpads or digits,
  - 2 = severe swelling and redness of footpads and digits,
  - 3 = severe swelling and redness accompanied by joint dysfunction.

The score for each mouse was calculated by adding the scores of the four limbs (maximum score of 12 for each mouse) (Campbell et al. 1997).

- 5 The findings show that expression of the FcγRIIa transgene in mice results in disease susceptibility in a previously resistant strain, with greater disease severity and earlier onset than mice with a susceptible background. Thus the addition of FcγRIIa not only converted the CIA non-susceptible mice background into a susceptible strain, but also induced autoimmune disease closely resembling human SLE in older mice, a disease not previously reported in the wild type strains. The results demonstrate that FcγRIIa plays an important role in the
- 0 autoimmune disease development, in particular Rheumatoid Arthritis and SLE. Strategies that result in the blocking or down regulating of this receptor will also provide a promising therapeutic approach to inhibit autoimmune disease, such as Rheumatoid Arthritis and SLE, in humans.

5 **Example 8 - Testing of compounds in mice with collagen-induced arthritis.**

In control mice (n=28), over a period of 37 days disease progressed and resulted in a mean score of 7.5. No further increase in disease severity was seen from this time to > 60 days.

5 Mice (n=15) treated with four 7.5mg doses of VIB 153 administered intra-peritoneally, commencing on day 21 (treated on day 21, 24, 27, 30), (Figure 8) and examined until >60 days, showed no disease until day 37 and only one mouse developed mild disease during this time. Mice treated with only two doses of VIB 153 (7.5mg/dose on days 21 and 27) also showed very low levels of disease by day 37. Treated mice from the 4 dose group showed no signs of disease progression at > 60 days. In the untreated mice, the swelling decreased over time, but the paws remained stiff and immobile at >60 days. Again, diseased joints showed the histological changes associated with arthritis (pannus formation, infiltration, cartilage and bone damage), very similar to that seen with SRA (see Figure 7). Figure 9 shows typical swelling and deformity in an untreated foot (A), in contrast to the normal appearance of the foot of a treated mouse (B) at day 32.

This strain of mice is susceptible to CIA. Control mice (untreated) (n=27) were found to develop CIA over time, with a mean arthritis index of 7 at 37 days. Mice (n=12) treated with three 7.5mg doses of VIB 153 on days 21, 24 and 27 also developed CIA, and by day 37 the disease was of similar severity to that of the controls (see Figure 10).

#### **Example 9 - Additional testing of compounds in a collagen-induced arthritis mouse model.**

Mice with spontaneous arthritis at >30 weeks were treated with three 7.5mg doses of VIB 153 on days 0, 7, 14 after arthritis was observed had decreased swelling and redness at the end of treatment (mean scores reduced to 4, compared with 6 for untreated controls) but progression to joint stiffness was not prevented). Individual variation in this group of mice (n=3) was considerable, caused by the severity of disease at time of treatment. Mice with higher scores were less amenable to treatment.

In mice with CIA, some developed disease prior to drug treatment (after the first collagen injection). These were treated with the same doses of drug as disease-free mice. Again, individual variation in this group of mice (n=2 mice/drug) was considerable, and depended on the severity of disease at time of treatment. Mice with higher scores were less amenable to treatment (Figures 12, 13 and 14).

CIA was induced in mice by i.d. injection of an emulsion of chicken collagen type II in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) into the base of the tail. Two injections were given, on day 0 and 21 of the experiment. The severity of arthritis was rated on a scale from 0 to 3 for each limb extremity based on swelling, redness, and the joint function.

Score 0 = normal,

- 5 1 = mild swelling and/ redness of footpads or digits,  
 2 = severe swelling and redness of footpads and digits,  
 3 = severe swelling and redness accompanied by joint dysfunction.

The score for each mouse was calculated by adding the scores of the four limbs (maximum score of 12 for each mouse) (Campbell et al. 1997).

- 0 Mice were treated with four 7.5mg doses of drug administered intra-peritoneally, commencing on day 21 (treated on day 21, 24, 27, 30), and examined until >60 days (see Figure 13 and 14). In the untreated mice, the swelling decreased over time, but the paws remained stiff and immobile at >60 days. Again, diseased joints showed the histological changes associated with arthritis (pannus formation, infiltration, cartilage and bone damage), very similar to that  
 5 seen with SRA. All of the drugs tested ( 6727, 6728, VIB197, VIB 153) modified the development of CIA, either delaying the onset of disease or reduce severity significantly, with low scores maintained for > 30 days.

- It is clear from these studies that the presence of FcRIIa confers sensitivity to immune complexes on these mice despite there being all the other activating and inhibitory FcReceptors  
 0 – FcRI and FcRIII as well as FcRIIb – present in these mice. It would therefore be expected that in diseases other than autoimmune diseases such sensitivity to antibodies and inflammation caused by antibodies and immune complexes would be evident in FcRIIa transgenic mice and would be useful for testing compounds to potentially treat these diseases.

- 5 It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

- 0 All publications discussed above are incorporated herein in their entirety. Any discussion of documents, acts, materials, devices, articles or the like which has been included in the present specification is solely for the purpose of providing a context for the present invention. It is not to be taken as an admission that any or all of these matters form part of the prior art base or were common general knowledge in the field relevant to the present invention  
 5 as it existed in Australia or elsewhere before the priority date of each claim of this application.

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Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of June 2002

ARTHRON LIMITED

- o Patent Attorneys for the Applicant:  
BLAKE DAWSON WALDRON PATENT SERVICES

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Figure 1

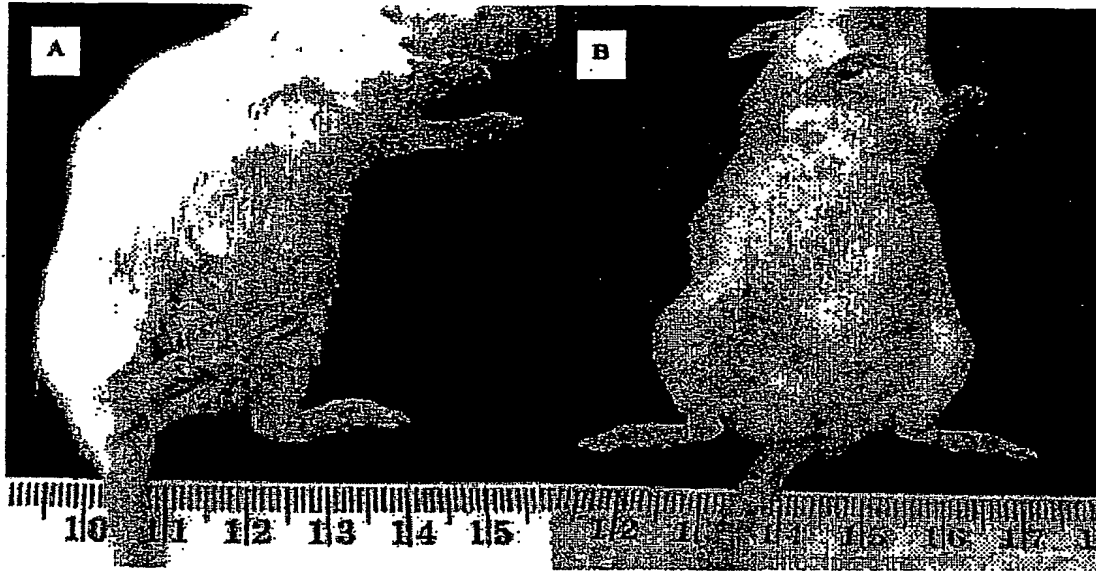


Figure 2

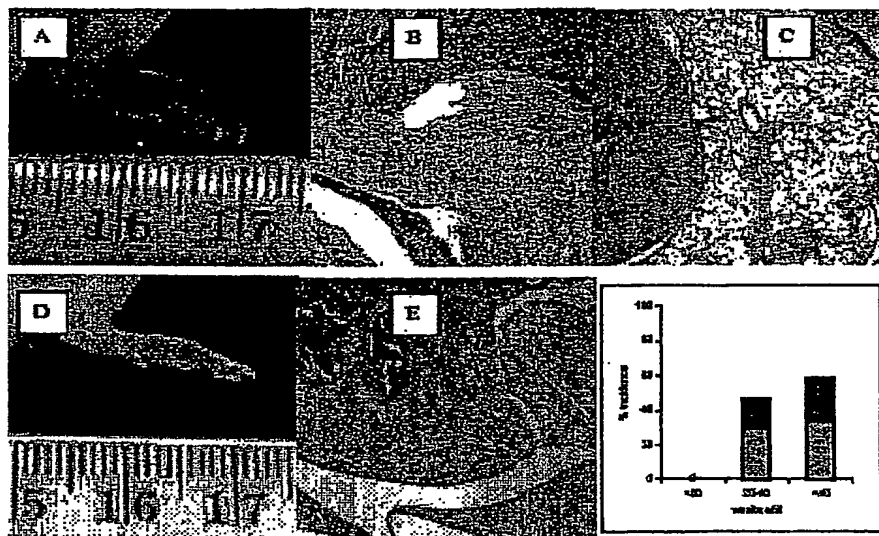


Figure 3

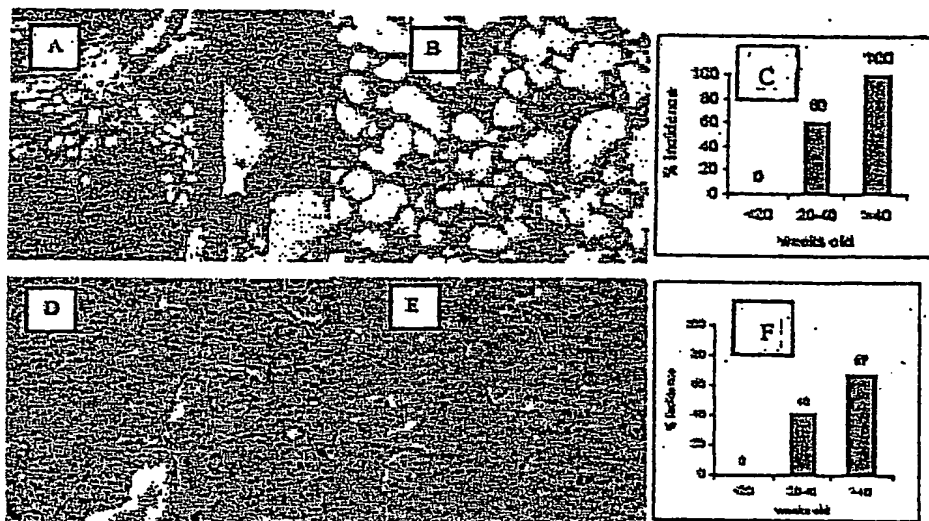


Figure 4

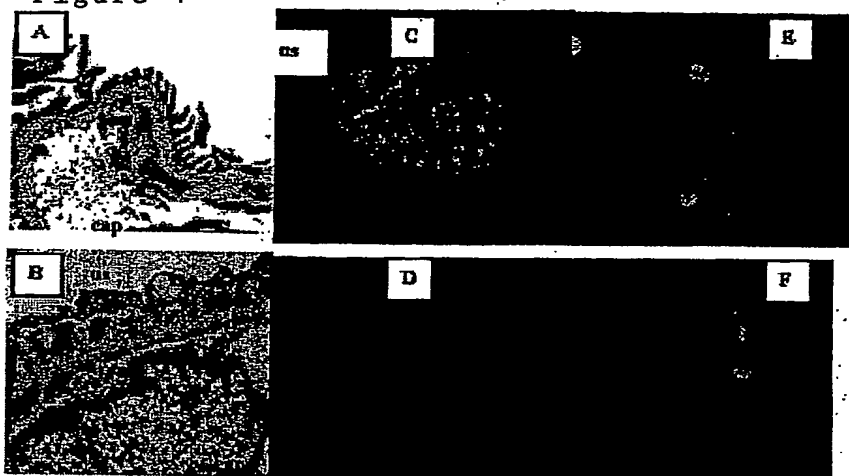
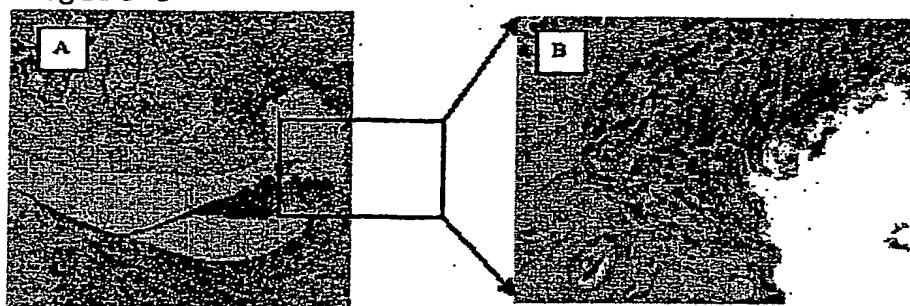
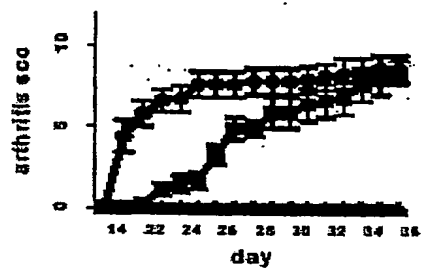


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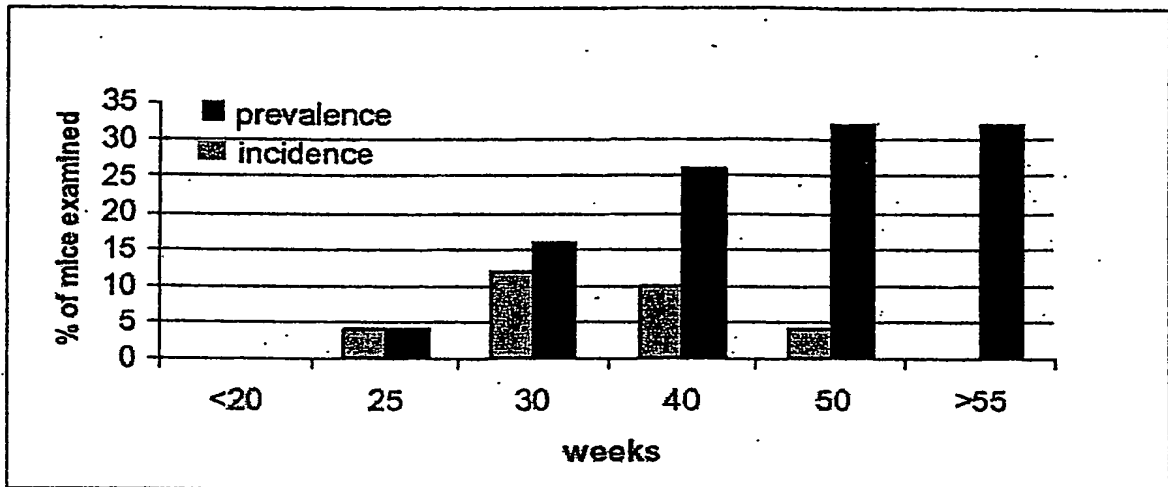


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Figure 6



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Figure 7A  
VIB153 in CIA

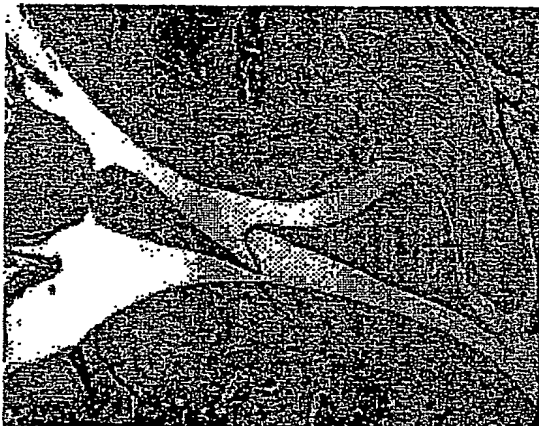
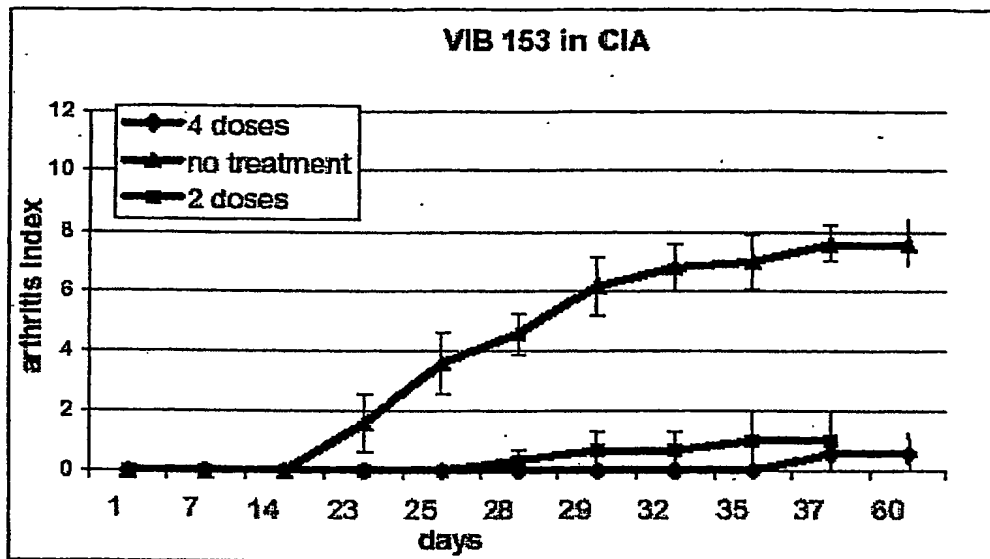


Figure 7B



Figure 8





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Figure 9A

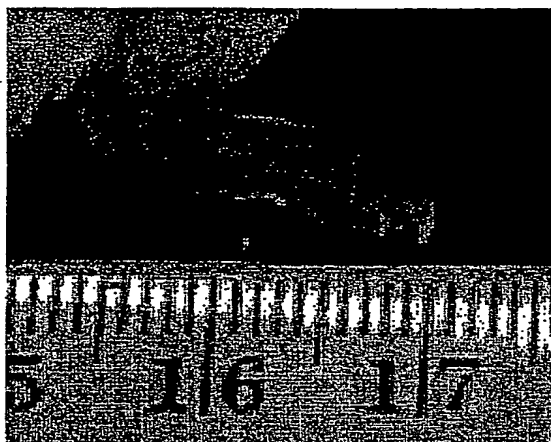


Figure 9B

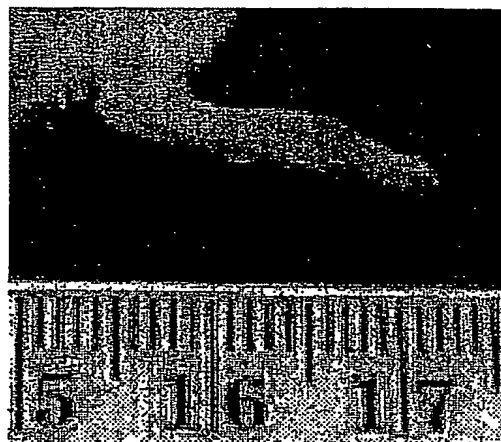


Figure 10

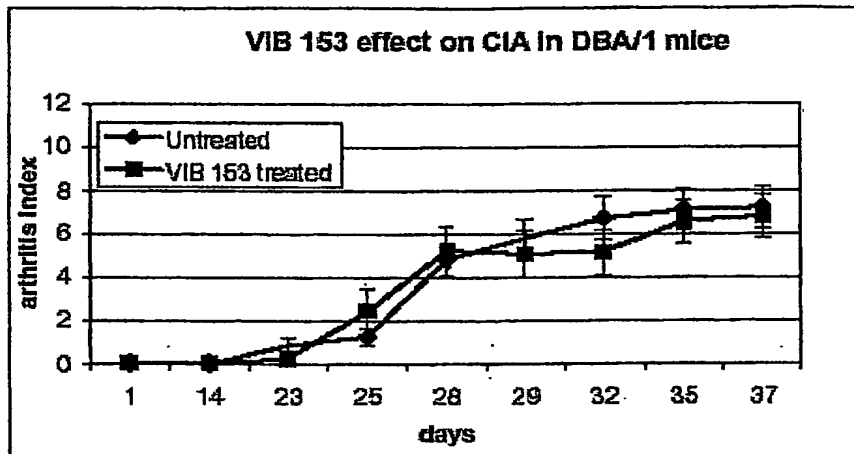


Figure 11

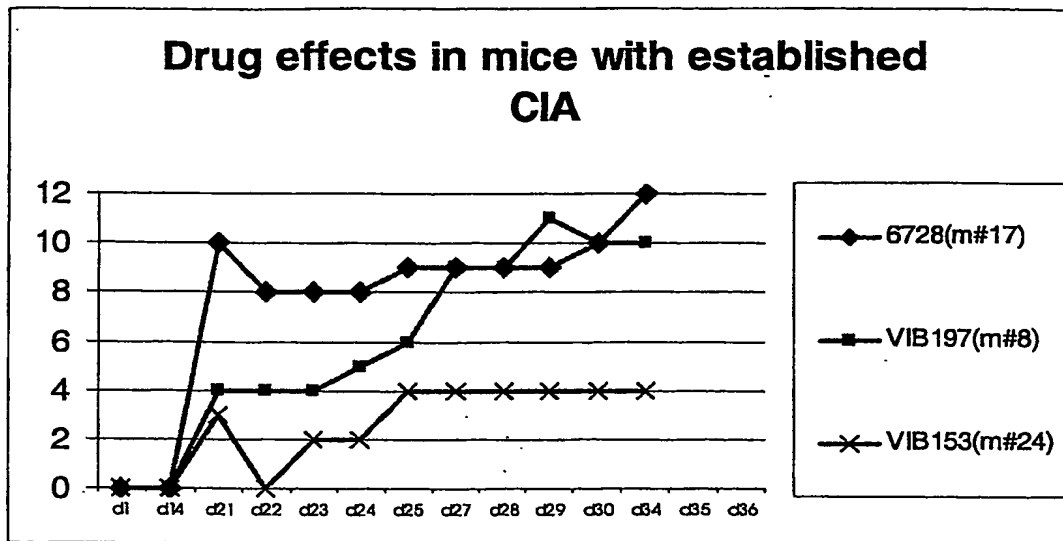


Figure 12

VIB 153 in CIA

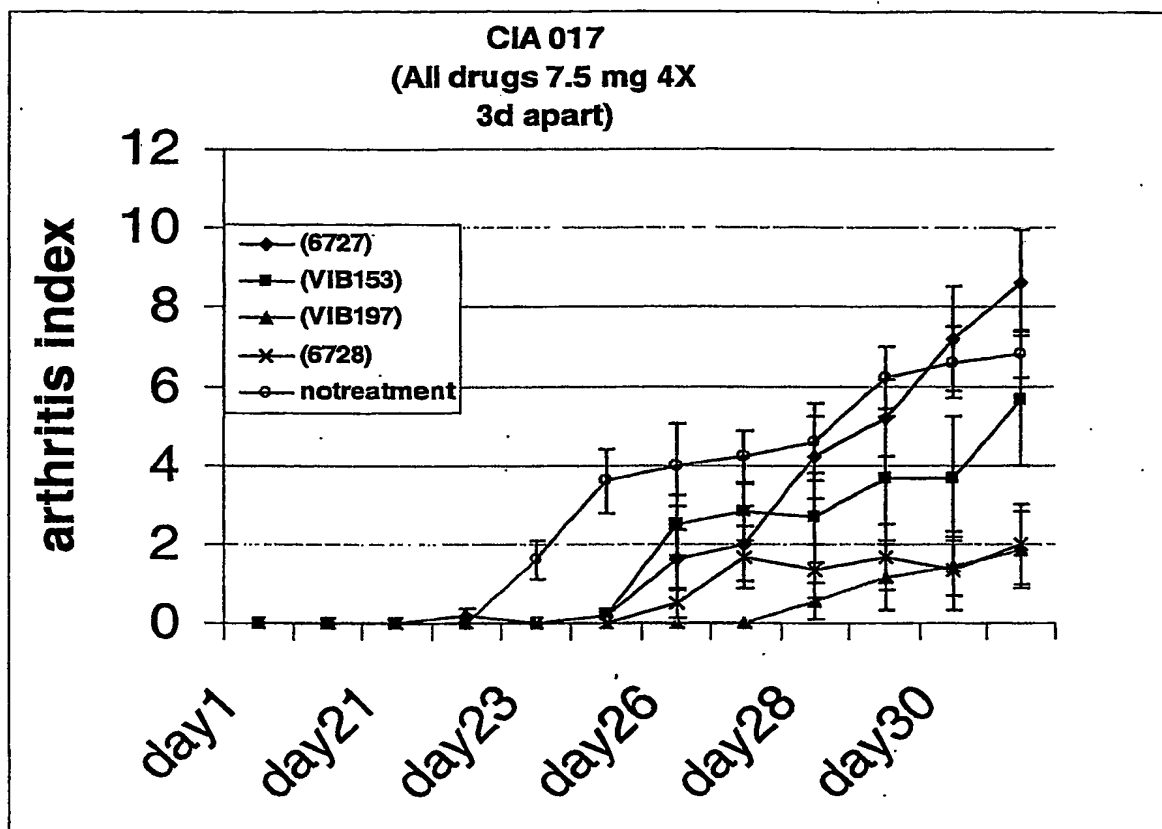


Figure 13

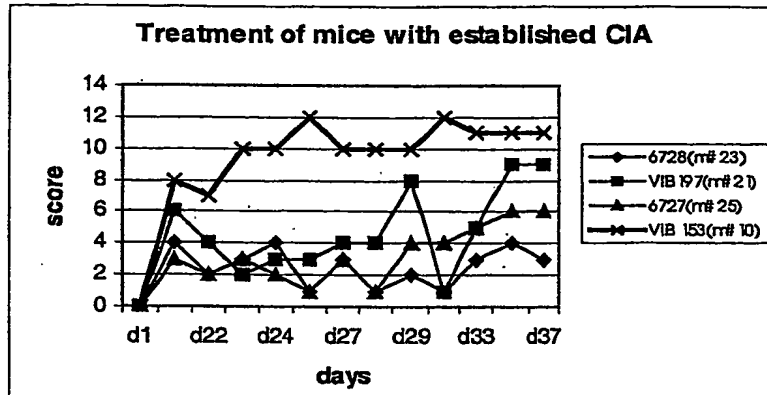


Figure 14

